

FACT SHEET

STD MORBIDITY REPORTS

All Georgia physicians, laboratories, and other health care providers are required by law to report patients with chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis; commonly referred to as sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). This factsheet summarizes Georgia Department of Public Health surveillance data for cases of STD diagnosed between January 1, 2007 and December 31, 2011, reported and entered into the SENDSS STD Module as of December 31, 2012.

Key developments in the trends of STDs in Georgia, 2007 - 2011

- Approximately 55,170 Georgians were diagnosed with at least one STD; representing an average of nearly 63,531 cases of chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis each year
- 2011 rates of chlamydia and gonorrhea increased approximately 18% and 4%, respectively from 2010; however, 5-year trend data suggest a 5% increase in chlamydia rates and an less than 1% (0.4) decline in rates of gonorrhea
- Early syphilis* cases increased 8% in 2011 from 2010
- Youth, young adults, and women continue to bear the burden of chlamydia and gonorrhea; the burden of syphilis among young adults has become more pronounced, in 2011, 48% of Primary and Secondary syphilis cases were under 30 years of age
- 45% of syphilis (all stages), 2% of gonorrhea, and >1% of chlamydia cases were either previously documented as HIV co-infected or were concurrently diagnosed
- According to 2011 national STD surveillance data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), compared to other states in the nation, Georgia has the:
 - 3rd highest rate of primary and secondary syphilis
 - 6th highest rate of gonorrhea
 - 14th highest rate of congenital syphilis
 - 7th highest rate of Chlamydia

Figure 2: Chlamydia, gonorrhea, and early syphilis by age, 2011

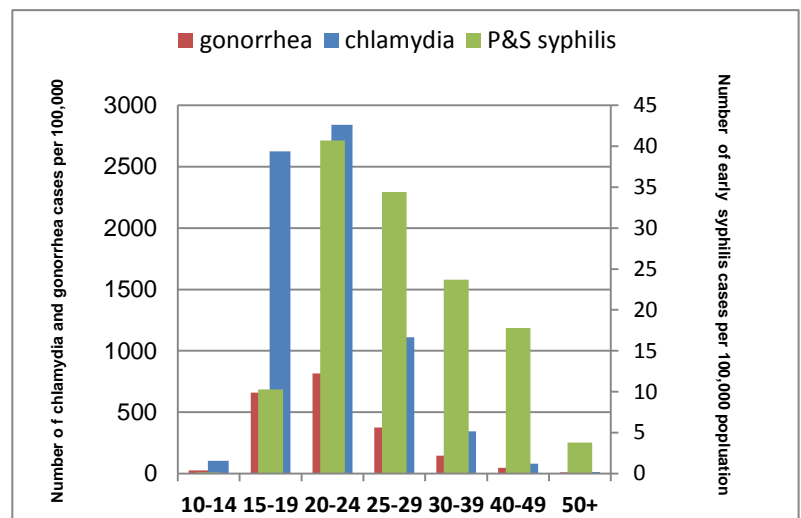


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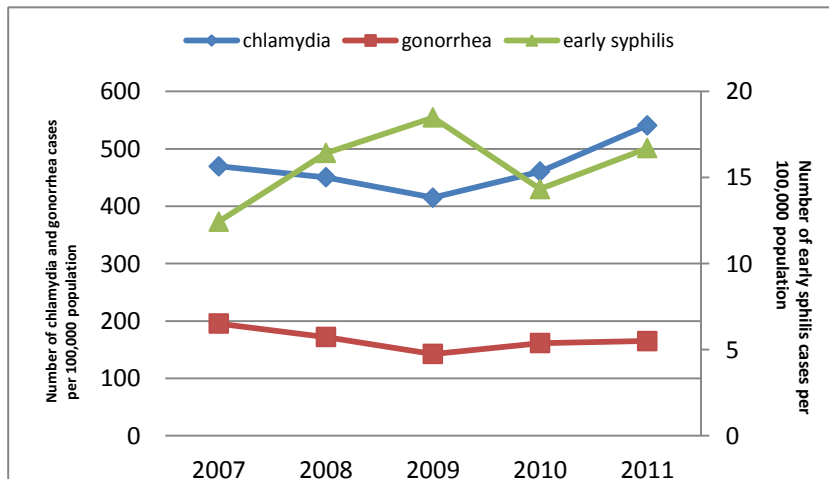


Figure 3: Early syphilis by sex: 2007-2011

